

MME. CAILLAUX
FREED WITH CRY
OF 'MURDERESS!'

Totters Away with Imprecations of Crowd Ringing in Her Ears.

ALL THOSE WHO DO
NOT FIGHT EMBRACE

Prisoner Faints During
Pitiless Arraignment by
Calmette Counsel.

CASE AFFECTS FRANCE

Political Outcome of Famous
Trial Can Only Be Conjectured at This Time.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
Paris, July 28.—When the jury, after deliberating fifty minutes, brought in a verdict to-night acquitting Mme. Henriette Caillaux of the wilful murder of Gaston Calmette, editor of "Le Figaro," on March 16, there were yells of "Assassine!" "Assassine!" "Assassine!" ("Murderess!" "Murderess!" "Murderess!")

The verdict, which was returned, according to members of the bar, in the face of one of the strongest chains of evidence establishing premeditated crime ever recorded in French jurisprudence, was followed by a riotous tumult.

While the spectators clambered on desks and chairs shouting "Caillaux!" "Labori!" "Caillaux, assassine!" Mme. Caillaux tottered and fell on the neck of her counsel, Fernand Labori. Her hair was undone and fell over her shoulders; her hat dropped to the floor. Labori embraced his client, looking all the time as if he wished the whole business was over.

The din was deafening. Several groups of barristers came to blows, and the Republican guards, in an endeavor to separate them, joined in the mêlée. The spectacle of Labori and Chenu, the latter counsel for the Calmette family, embracing each other, calmed the tumult for a moment, but it was redoubled when they left with Mme. Caillaux.

"Murderess!" Follows Madame.

Failing to make himself heard, the presiding judge, followed by the other judges, marched out of the room. The advocates took complete possession of the court. Some of them mounted the judges' desks and harangued the crowd. The guards then cleared a portion of the court, and, comparative quiet being re-established, Judge Albaladejo returned and read the judgment, ordering the release of Mme. Caillaux.

Much shaken with emotion, Mme. Caillaux left by the witnesses' door, the guards making a lane through the crowd. She covered her face with her hands as if to shield herself from the furious cry of "Murderess!" By way of a number of narrow corridors and back staircases she reached a small side door in the Palace of Justice, where an automobile was waiting, and drove off unobserved.

M. Caillaux left by the main entrance on the arm of his devoted friend, Deputy Pascal Ceccaldi, amid mingled cheers and hoots.

Thus ended the most sensational trial that Parisian courts have dealt with in years. Each day provided its dramatic thrill, and although the verdict has been pronounced the outcome cannot be foretold.

Demonstrations against the verdict occurred in several places to-night. In the boulevards the excited crowds, discussing the merits of the case, grew to large proportions, and when the jury's verdict became known there were shouts of derision and cries of "Down with Caillaux!"

In one section the mob became so disorderly that mounted Republican guards were hastily summoned to assist the police in quelling the disturbances. A large number of police and rioters were injured and many arrests were made.

After dining at home with her husband.

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SEEKS DEATH FOUR TIMES

Girl Living at Arbuckle Floating Hotel Saved by Policeman.

After her fourth attempt at suicide, Esther Schwartz, a milliner, who lived on the Jacob H. St. Amel, the Arbuckle floating hotel at the foot of East 23d st., was arrested last night and taken to the West 20th st. station house, where she is under guard of a matron to prevent another attempt. She was arrested by Patrolman Hogan, who saw her preparing to leap from the pier at East 21st st.

Hogan said that he and another patrolman had been watching for her all evening. Several days before, he said, he had prevented her from jumping off the East 21st st. pier. She told him at the time that she was despondent.

Yesterday afternoon she tried jumping from the pier at East 24th st., but was prevented. Early in the evening she again made an attempt at suicide from the East 21st st. pier. Hogan prevented her. She was sent then to Bellevue Hospital.

By some means she eluded the nurses at Bellevue and again tried to end her life.

SAW MAN LEAP TO DEATH

Chauffeur Reports Williamsburg Bridge Suicide.

Charles Britting, of 137 Perry st., a chauffeur for the Adams Express Company, informed Bicycle Policeman Platt, of the Clinton st. station, last night that he had seen a man leap from the Williamsburg Bridge, about a hundred feet from the Manhattan tower. The man, according to Britting, was about twenty-five years old and five feet seven inches in height. He wore a dark suit.

WARBURG WILL SEE
SENATE COMMITTEE

Hitchcock, After Conference,
Says New York Banker
May Be Confirmed.

The Senate Banking and Currency Committee will have a chance to question Paul M. Warburg, and it was even believed last night that it might recommend the confirmation of his nomination for the Federal Reserve Board.

The sudden change in the banker's attitude came about as the result of an interview here yesterday with Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska.

Until the return of Senator Owen from Europe several days ago Senator Hitchcock was chairman of the committee. He persuaded Mr. Warburg to talk the matter over yesterday, and the conversation was so satisfactory that when the Senator left for Washington last night it was decided that the President's nominee would go before the committee to be examined.

"I gathered from my talk with Mr. Warburg that his attitude has been entirely the result of a misunderstanding of the intentions of the committee," said Senator Hitchcock. "Mr. Warburg has many staunch friends there and he really had no unfair feeling to fear. I think there is a very strong sentiment in the committee that the Reserve Board ought to have a man on it of his ability."

Washington, July 28. A. Barton Henshaw, chairman of the board of the Chase National Bank, of New York, was being considered today for a place on the Federal Reserve Board should Mr. M. Warburg finally refuse to appear before the Senate Banking Committee as a preliminary to his confirmation.

President Wilson has not decided on a man in place of Thomas D. Jones, of Chicago, whose name was withdrawn, but is expected to do so this week.

GIRL'S FIRST AID SAVES

She Makes Tourniquet with Handkerchief and Fork.

Sarah Eisenstein, sixteen years old, of 30 Stone av., East New York, saved the life of Abraham Harris last night with a tourniquet made of her handkerchief and a table fork.

She and young Harris were struggling for possession of a ring. As the young man started for her Miss Eisenstein playfully menaced him with a knife. The blade severed an artery in Harris's wrist.

After he had put on the tourniquet Miss Eisenstein took the boy to his home at 215 Stone av. and got an ambulance from St. Mary's Hospital.

PRISONERS LOSE WHISKEY

Miss Davis Gets Bag Dropped from Bridge.

Miss Katharine B. Davis, Commissioner of Correction, received last week a large yellow box from Warden Hayes of the penitentiary, which had been dropped from the Queensboro Bridge during the afternoon.

Warden Hayes told the Commissioner that it had been picked up by one of the keepers on the way from the stone quarry to the penitentiary. The warden had not opened the box.

The Commissioner opened the box after a meeting of the Board of Prisoners. It contained several newspapers wrapped around a new ice bag. The ice bag was full of whiskey. The liquor will be sent to the doctors in the penitentiary for medicinal use.

WOMAN DOCTOR DIES

IN TEN-STORY FALL

Mrs. Grace Pryor-Yankauer Meets Violent Death, as a Fortune Teller Predicted.

Dr. Grace Pryor, eye specialist and assistant surgeon at Mount Sinai Hospital, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon when she plunged from her apartment on the tenth floor of 471 Park av. and struck on her head in the basement courtyard of the building.

Almost every bone in her body was broken. About six months ago Dr. Pryor went with friends to a fortune teller. She laughed when told that within a short time she would meet a violent death, and apparently forgot about it after telling her husband, Dr. Sidney Yankauer.

Her death occurred about 4 o'clock fifteen minutes before she had telephoned to her husband, with whom she shared offices at 616 Madison av., and asked him to bring home a few things she wanted for dinner. She was fixing a screen.

The screen and a hammer were found near her body, and it was evident that she had fallen out while trying to nail it into the window. Efforts were made by the superintendent of the apartment house to suppress the details of the accident, and the coroner did not hear about it until two hours later.

WAR SHOCKS
STOCK MARKET;
GOLD GOES OUT

Brisk Trading on N. Y. Exchange, with European Bourses Closed.

HUGE OFFERINGS
ABSORBED EASILY

Shorts Rally and with Money Cheap Exchange Becomes Alive Again.

\$15,275,000 FOR ABROAD

Bargain Hunters Fill Commission Houses and Summer Dulness Vanishes.

With bourses of the Continent and Canada closed and trading on the London Exchange restricted and largely nominal, the New York Stock Exchange was yesterday the one primary exchange in the world offering an open market for unlimited trading in securities.

Under the circumstances New York was compelled to take reams of securities from abroad and much selling from at home, but the local market took all that was offered without any of the demoralization that had characterized markets abroad, without any failures, without the rumors usual in such times of houses in trouble, and with call money offering freely at 2½ per cent.

It was a remarkable demonstration of strength, unexpected even by the market experts. While there was an attempt in some quarters to compare the session with some of those in the early days of the troubles of 1907, the attempts were strained.

For this there were two reasons—one the existence of an unusually large short interest and plenty of cheap money, while in 1907 the local market was heavily overextended and rotten, with weak bull accounts with money scarce and high; another, that the troubles of 1907 were purely local, while those of the day were, as one broker described it, "made in Germany."

Margin Responses Good.

Of excitement there was plenty. Commission houses had more visitors than at any previous day in months, and bookkeepers were busy sending out calls for more margins, but as a general thing the response to these calls was good. Much of the increased attendance was of the bargain hunter variety, and commission houses did a great deal of buying, some of the largest reporting the best buying in a considerable time.

The real excitement, however, was in the foreign exchange markets and in the Chicago wheat pit. Foreign exchange again touched high levels, insurance rates on gold shipments closed at almost five times the normal price, the stock of gold bars at the local Sub-Treasury was exhausted, and the supply of double eagles, which next to bars are in demand for shipment, was almost wholly depleted by the \$15,275,000 in metal the Sub-Treasury figures showed had been delivered to bankers for export during the day.

Gold engagements as announced by the banking houses totaled \$22,275,000 less. Of the gold taken from the Sub-Treasury, as shown by its report, \$750,000 was for Canadian account.

In Chicago wheat went up by leaps and bounds, scenes in the pit recalling the old Leiter days, when the young plunger was trying to corner the supply of the world, the various months closing from 8½ to 9½ cents up.

The speed with which it advanced may be judged by the fact that September was up 6 cents while the floor manager of a New York house was writing a cable dispatch to his London office notifying it of the strength in grain.

Cotton, on the other hand, was weak. The various months showing a decline of close to \$150 a bale at the close.

Worry in London.

Overnight the condition in Europe had grown worse and early morning cables were conflicting. The consensus of opinion seemed to be, however, that matters were not as bad as they might be. Those houses dealing direct with London and the Continent were to all intents and purposes open the greater part of the night, it being late in the evening when some of them closed, and Shorters Court, the curb market for London, sticking to business until 11 o'clock, London time, while cables received from London houses as early as 3 o'clock indicated that business had been resumed before 8 o'clock, London time.

London opened with rather heavy losses, and the forehand, who had sought to anticipate the opening here by selling there, found it impossible to have their orders executed. The larger dealers in Americans were selling, not buying, and private cables announced that some of these had for the time ceased to do business, among them the largest and nerviest. Initial prices here were lower in consequence, but in no instance did the overnight loss equal that in London.

It was not until near midday that the local market began to weaken seriously. Then, with the announcement that Austria had declared war, prices began to crumple. Some of the larger houses with foreign connections were selling stocks all over the room, with Harry Contant, who as often works for big interests as for himself.

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AUSTRIA DECLARES WAR, RUSHES
VAST ARMY INTO SERBIA; RUSSIA
MASSES 80,000 MEN ON BORDER



Dispatches show that Austro-Hungarian forces have crossed the border at one point and are preparing an attack at two others. The shaded portion of the map is the Sanjak of Novipazar. It is stated that Austria's real motive in declaring war is to seize this district.

FRANCIS JOSEPH
ISSUES MANIFESTO

Addresses His People on Reasons Why He Has Grasped the Sword.

Vienna, July 28. A manifesto issued by the Emperor Francis Joseph, after stating that it had been his fervent wish to dedicate his declining years to preserving the empire from the burdens and sacrifices of war, says:

"Providence has decreed otherwise. The intrigues of a malevolent opponent compel me in defence of the honor of my monarchy and for the protection of its dignity and the security of its possessions to grasp the sword after long years of peace."

The manifesto refers to the ingratitude of Serbia for the support the Emperor's ancestors afforded to Serbian independence; how Serbia for years has pursued a path of open hostility to Austria-Hungary; how Austrian annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which injured no Serbian rights, called forth in Serbia outbreaks of the bitterest hatred.

Tells of Austrian Leniency. "My government," continues the Emperor, "then employed the handsome privileges of the stronger, and, with extreme consideration and leniency, only requested Serbia to reduce her army to a peace footing and promise to tread the paths of peace and friendship."

Then recalling that it was Austria's forbearance two years ago that enabled Serbia to reap the fruits of the struggle against Turkey, the Emperor says: "The hope that Serbia would keep its word has not been fulfilled: the flame of its hatred for myself and my house has blazed always higher. The design to tear from us by force inseparable portions of Austria-Hungary has been manifested with ever lessening disguise."

The manifesto then dwells on the "criminal propaganda which has extended over the frontier, aiming at the destruction of the foundations of order and loyalty in the southeastern part of the monarchy, and the leading astray of growing youth and inciting it to deeds of madness and high treason."

It continues:

"A series of murderous attacks in an organized and well carried out conspiracy, whose fruitful success wounded me and my loyal people to the heart, form the visible and bloody track of those secret machinations which were operated directly in Serbia."

Provocations Must Be Stopped. Declaring that a step must be put to these intolerable provocations, the honor and dignity of the monarchy, protected and its political, military and economic developments guarded from continuous shocks, he says:

"In vain did my government make a last attempt to induce Serbia to desist. Serbia rejected the just and moderate

SANJAK OF NOVIPAZAR
AUSTRIAN OBJECTIVE

Paris, July 28.—The Tribune correspondent is authorized from a private but absolutely trustworthy source in Vienna, coming direct from a personage in the confidence of the Emperor Francis Joseph, to state that the real motive of the war against Serbia is to repair the error committed by Count Aehrenthal and to occupy the territory of the Sanjak of Novipazar, forming Austria's route of communication with the Mediterranean. Count von Berchtold is carrying out the determination of the aged Emperor and of the young heir to the throne to retrieve the Austrian Empire in the struggle. Austria is resolved to fight on this line to a finish, regardless of the consequences to herself or to Europe.

It is believed here that Russia is cognizant of this desire of Austria, and this has led the Czar and his ministers to refuse to listen to the entreaties of the German Emperor and Sir Edward Grey. Unless Austria formally agrees that she will not retain a foot of Serbian territory, Russia will undoubtedly go to the extreme of her power and resources to maintain the integrity of the little Balkan kingdom.

WAR DECLARATION STIRS
WAR CAPITALS TO DEPTHS

THE TRIPLE ENTENTE.

St. Petersburg, July 28.—The fact that Austria has declared war became known only late in the evening. Thousands of people then gathered and, cheering wildly, marched through the main streets to the British and French embassies, where there were scenes of enthusiasm.

London, July 28.—With absolute no enthusiasm in England for war, but a general belief in her obligations to her partners in the Triple Entente, the dark developments in the Austrian-Serbian situation were received here without excitement, but with the deepest gloom. There is no sign of unusual events at the Foreign Office except that the Austrian Ambassador called to make formal announcement of the declaration of war.

Paris, July 28.—On the announcement of war to-night Paris became animated. There were patriotic demonstrations in the capital and many other cities throughout the republic, but there were also demonstrations against the war. The government and people appear to be quietly preparing for war. Troop trains are ready and representatives of the army are on duty in the telegraph, telephone and post offices. The Cabinet met late this afternoon and received the reports of the ministers.

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THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

Vienna, July 28.—The news of the formal declaration of war ran through the city like a whirlwind and was greeted everywhere with a spirit not unlike that of religious exaltation. A great crowd soon was in front of the War Ministry and constantly sent up cheers for the army, especially on the appearance of a military officer. The crowd there constantly increased, while other crowds gathered in front of newspaper offices and other places.

Berlin, July 28.—Twenty-six Socialist mass meetings in the workers' quarters of the city were crowded to the doors to-night and overflow meetings were held.

Later the Socialists converged in processions to the center of the city, singing the workers' Marseillaise and shouting "Down with war!" An enormous crowd, however, had preceded them to this section and drowned their songs and cries with patriotic airs and cheers for Austria, forcing the Socialists to beat a retreat.

Rome, July 28.—Austria's declaration of war was expected, but the circles to which the news penetrated on its receipt here late to-night were, nevertheless, excited. This step of Italy's partner in the Triple Alliance finds ample preparation on Italy's part under way for the fulfillment of Italy's obligations, for it is reported that the first and second naval squadrons are forming to concentrate at Gaeta, forty miles north-west of Naples.

Grey's Plan for London Peace Conference Is Abandoned, While War Spirit Fills Continental Capitals.

GERMANY READY ON SEA AND LAND

British Fleet Practically Prepared to Sail—Fervish Military and Naval Activity Prevails in France and Italy Also as Great Conflict Threatens.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, July 29.—Dispatches from Vienna announce that offensive operations against Serbia were begun immediately after the Austro-Hungarian declaration of war.

Austrian troops have crossed the frontier at Mitrovitz, the Servians being driven back.

Twenty thousand of the Temesvar army corps are concentrating near Semendria and are preparing pontoons for crossing the Danube, while another corps, concentrated opposite Belgrade, is laying a pontoon bridge to take the place of the railroad bridge blown up by the Servians on Monday.

Servian vessels with contraband of war have been seized by the Austrians in the Danube. General Morinovich, a Servian staff officer, was arrested yesterday at Marienbad while returning to Serbia from Carlsbad, but, like General Putnik, was released. From Russia comes news that military preparations are proceeding apace on all sides. Russia has already 80,000 men on the Austrian frontier, while more troops are being constantly hurried west and all the rolling stock of the railroads rushed to the frontier, the ordinary business of the country being paralyzed by the movements of troops and the disorganization of the railroad service.

Another Vienna report tells of sharp fighting along the River Drina, Servian volunteers attempting to cross the river being resolutely opposed by Austrian frontier troops. It was also reported that the Servians fired on their own river transports by mistake, killing and wounding a number of Servian soldiers.

GERMANY READY ON SEA AND LAND.

German dispatches indicate that the Fatherland is ready on sea and land. The North Sea fleet has been mobilized and the mobilization of the army is in progress, if not already in large measure completed, but, as in the case of Austria, the German censorship is so rigid and so strictly enforced that very little definite news is coming through—practically nothing as regards the military forces and only such diplomatic news as the government desires to have published.

A dispatch from Gumbinnen, Eastern Prussia, says Russia has occupied Wirballen, Russian Poland, with a force of engineers, cavalry, artillery and two regiments of infantry, while Russian guards have been placed along all roads on the frontier.

The dispatch adds that a squadron of German Uhlans has advanced to Eydtkuhen, on the Russian frontier.

Germany has made it clear in St. Petersburg that even the partial mobilization of the Russian army will be answered by the mobilization of the German army.

France is taking all necessary steps for an immediate mobilization. The French fleet is in active preparation and the railroads are concentrating their rolling stock for troop trains. Mobilization has not been ordered in France, but there have been many movements of troops near the frontier, and regiments manœuvring in the open country have been sent back to quarters.

Italy has summoned three warships from the Clyde to the Mediterranean, and even Holland and Belgium are taking steps to guard their frontiers.

KITCHENER AND GREY CONFER.

Great Britain has made no movement for the mobilization of her land forces, though conferences have been held between Lord Kitchener and Sir Edward Grey, but the fleet is practically ready to take the sea at any minute. All leave has been stopped and men and officers are held close to their ships.

In the meantime, the diplomatic efforts continue, but these have now narrowed to direct negotiations between St. Petersburg and Vienna, and Sir Edward Grey's plan for a conference has been abandoned.

Austria has declined Sir Edward Grey's offer of mediation between herself and Serbia, saying that the matters in dispute are too vital for submission to any kind of arbitration tribunal and that full reparation must be exacted from Serbia at whatever cost.

Germany's refusal of the invitation to the conference caused the abandonment of the idea. Germany takes the Austrian view that the dispute cannot be settled by arbitration.

Monday's optimism in Germany has given place to pessimism. Paris regards the situation as extremely grave. Behind all its endeavors to find a reason for optimism, the fear bulks large that the Austrian invasion of Serbia, even if confined to the occupation of Belgrade, will be followed by the immediate general mobilization of Russia. Such mobilization will put Europe in flames.

On all the bourses of Europe severe depression reigned.

SELLING IN SHORTER'S COURT.

News of the declaration of war reached this city at 6 p. m., and the first result thereof was an immediate heavy slump in the street trading in American stocks (Shorter's Court). Canadian Pacific was the centre of the storm and tumbled headlong to 170, though the closing price on the exchange was 176½. The quotation dropped whole dollars at times, and the question, "What's the price now?" received answers quite unreliable, so swiftly shifting was the market. At 170 the trading steadied a little, but general uneasiness was still apparent.

Canadian Pacific's fall is regarded as the index of Continental apprehension over hostilities, and also as showing the anxiety of